ly not legal to remove them on any cause, reason yet stated in debate. Nobody, content in cases like this, if amounting to contract, party to it can remove the other party; or, that dy can remove a party to any contract running U. S. like this, and properly made, unless the consents, or has first broken it, or has done so incompatible with its terms and character.

It is not pretended that any of these have of in respect to Blair and Rives. The only then, remaining, is, have they, in this case, an as contractors, or in the nature of a contract? inquiry, if the appointment of these Printers un resolution of 1819 was unconstitutional or ille some are supposed to contend, their contra and since entered into, was valid, from the in absolute, and organic power of this body to do cessary for the due transaction of their busine thus authorize their officers to enter into su tracts for the performance of our necessary pr and their case would then be that a mere nothing but a contract, and not of an officer of ed with it, or created by either the Constitution

Again: whether the resolution of 1819 be tional or not, and whether the Public Printer an officer or not, it can be made manifest that contractor, or has rights and duties under a co for an officer may be also a contractor, and ma rights in the nature of a contractor, just as m if he were not an officer. In this case, the nait and the facts, show not only that a contra made, but made in the usual form, and not, as gested, without authority in the Senate to have WAS The resolution of 1819 prescribes how the shall be done, the prices, and when the Printer's all be designated or elected by the Senate. All these aving taken place regularly, and a bond duly execute United States to comply with the provisions that act, and this having been the practice for a near ter of a century, are we now to be told that s no contract, because the Senate, as a body, cannot into a contract?

How are our laws for erecting public buildings, forts, Do they expressly authorize the Presidents or the Departments to enter into contracts to do the work? On the contrary, it is merely implied, in almost every instance, from the nature of the case; and the coptract is, in almost every instance, made under the superintendence of the appropriate Secretaries, or subordinate officers, and in the name of the U.S., as both were in this case, and not in the name of the Senate or of the Departments, or by the President, or heads of Departments, in person. The contracts, on such occasions, are also signed but by one party, or are, by a bond of one party, to deliver materials, or do work, as here; and referring to a law for particulars, or annexing a schedule of them. But in whichever form, they are in essence equally contracts and binding; or all our obligations of this kind, from the foundation of the Government, are invalid.

Again: it is said by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) that there can be no contractor or contract where there is an election of an individual. But in this instance, the election of a particular person to have the contract has been substituted for the lowest bidder, formerly in use, with a view merely to fix who should have the contract. This has been done to procure what the member from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum) considers so indispensable-i. e. a Printer who, when selected, has the confidence of the body.

This is the whole amount of the election in the pre sent case. Its essence or substance-and we are now beyond forms-is a mere designation of the person who, at the time of the election, has the confidence or preference of the body to receive the contract, instead of the lowest bidder. Besides this consideration, several classes of officers exist, as before stated, who may be contractors, or possess rights, in the nature of a contract, as well as any other person, and still be officers.

The case of Dartmouth College and Woodward-(4 Wheaton Rep. p. 657)—is very full on this point. It was more familiar to most professional gentlemen twenty years ago than now, or they never would have insisted, on this occasion, that there could be no contract where a person had been elected, or was in any sense an officer. I say nothing of the correctness of the law of that case as to the distinctions between public and private charters, or as to some other positions

But I read from it a few passages, to show how much wider a range is there, judicially, given to the mean-ing of contracts, and rights held under contracts, than seemed to suppose. The case itself arose under that clause in the Constitution, which bears directly on the present discussion, and which provides that no State shall pass any "laws impairing the obligation of conacts."—(Art. 1., sec. 9.)
The Confederation took it for granted, that Con-

pairing the obligation of contracts, and hence, extended the express prohibition to the States alone. There was danger from them in the circumstance, expressed by a member, that the "sober people of America, had seen with regret and with indignation, that sudden changes and legislative interference, in cases affecting present rights, because jobs, in the hands of enterpris-ing and influential speculators." The clause was introduced "to shield themselves and their property from the effects of those sudden and strong passions to which men are exposed," (6 Cranch, 87.) Similar dangers, it now seems, may, unexpectedly, arise here as with the States; but justice requires me to add, that none of the gentlemen on the opposite side, are understood to claim the right to annul contracts in Congress any They will, however, find that if the deplorable violation once takes place, in the flush of victory, and in the hot blood of passion, any reparation in damages will be but a feeble atonement for violated faith; and a stigma will be fixed on the character of the Republic, which ages cannot remove. The damning deed will be done The little credit left of the States will be lost, and the high credit of the Union prostrated. The De Tocquevilles and Chevaliers may have to write a new warning to the advocates of free principles abroad, and a new chapter of burning shame to us on the rashness and reckless injustice of party mad-ness under free institutions. But again it is said, we can repair damages. What! we to be lavish of the people's money to repair the damages we ourselves have committed? What justice and economy!

Who, also, are to fix or estimate the damages? The

party doing the wrong, as the Senate cannot be sued.

I then believed, and still do, that he was imposed on by others as to the facts of the case, and that no express ginning, under the new Administration, can more be imagined than seen.

What disastrous coming events thus cast their shadows before? Is this the first act in a drama that is to advance in proscriptive violence, like the tragic scenes enacted in the Italian Republics of the middle ages. Are our historians and poets, if, unfortunately, politicians, to be, like Dante, not only proscribed, but banished? Is confiscation to follow in case of contracts and property, and some apology to be offered, by talkdamages estimated by the injuring party now or paid at some future period, after hope long deferred, and when victory shall hang in the other side of the

Of one thing, thank God! I feel satisfied-that, however violent causes may increase and inflame as they move onward, yet the atrocities of party rage evinced by females in some former Republics can never be revived in ours. In the ruthless proscription of triumvirates, none of our fair countrywomen can never, I trust, under the humanity, sympathy, and benevolence of Christian education, call for the pro-scribed head of a political opponent, and, in impotent madness, pierce his dead tongue with a bodkin, in re-venge for his phillippics uttered against demagogues, profligates and usurpers.

But one moment to the decision of our hightest judicial tribunal, as to what constitutes a contract, rather than to the lexicographers and looser definitions prof-

fered on the other side. The decision in the case of Woodward and the Dartmouth College, was not that indentures, mutually signed by two parties, or unsealed agreements so signed, alone constitute contracts, as some definitions read seem to imply. But Chief Justice Marshall, in that mature defeated annot be impaired without violating themselves shall be expelled from the birthplace of our the Constitution." (page 650.) Again: (page 656.) fathers. "a grant is a contract: So are said to be all the pri vate corporations, such as banks, turnpikes, and railofficers, almost without number. And Justice Story adds, in respect "to grants of power to State officers not to be the proper time or proper stage in the proceed-"When the Legislature makes a tract with a public officer, as in the case of a stipulated charges and allowed to defend themselves against accusalary for his services during a limited period, this, during the limited period, is just as much a contract they are condemned. within the purview of the constitutional provision as a like contract would be between two private citi-

Yet the Senator from North Carolina contends that the Senate, though it constantly appoints officers, and our fathers looked to his politics, rather than to his intract, or be in any way a party to any contract. And the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Preston.] is unciples. Hence, Junius proceeded further, and observed derstood to contend that there can be no contract with as to a person elected. Again, Justice Story says: "Many for him in such a case, because they were made an apodignities and offices, existing at common law, are merely honorary and without profit, and sometimes are onerous. Yet a grant to them has never been supposed this at least is certain, that circumstanced as he is, with

the less a contract on that account." (page 699.) But how much more is such an officer a contractor, if a grant of privilege to print, &c., is made to him, and the party to be protected as holding rights under a contract, if he possess a private beneficial interest in the duties attached to the station; and if large amounts of property are to be held, procured, and delivered under the contracts as in the present case, and for a limited period, and at certain prices. The judge n respect to franchises, whether corporate or not, which include a permanency of profits, such as a right of fishing or to hold a ferry, a market Benjamin Franklin.

pretence they are not contracts, or do not involve the

I quote the remarks to gentlemen on the other side. ights and duties of a contract. that they may call to mind what has been decided, and said, in the highest judicial tribunal of the country, no points analogous to that in dispute here, and how they have differed from their present position.

It will thus be seen, that in the opinion of such a tribunal of the country of the foot may be elected for a provinced and still the country.

bunal, officers may be elected or appointed, and still have rights under their offices, and under grants which are in the nature of a contract, which no legislative power can lawfully impair.

In the same case, it is held, as has been quoted, that

bank charters possess a like character of a contract; and, in 1833, on the removal of the deposites, to which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has referred, it was not denied, by the then Administration, that the charter gave certain rights in the nature of contract; but, the question was merely concerning the extent and limitations of the contract. The Opposition, at that time, concluded, that the substance of the contract prohibited the removal of the deposites, unless first ascertained to be unsafe in the vaults of the Bank. The Executive contended there was no such limitation or qualification, because the charter itself expressly vided, "that the deposites of the money of the U. S. n places in which the said Bank and the branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or the branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct, &c. (section 16th.) The Secretary did "otherwise order and direct," and, consequently, according to the views of the Executive, conformed to the conract, instead of violating it by removing the deposites In the present case, the other indications of a con-tract, beyond all which has yet been stated, are de-There not only always was a contract, and cisive. nothing but a contract, before 1819, but always since has there been a contract; not a mere bond to perform | year 26, a naked public trust, as in cases of mere officers, but a bond to comply with the particulars of the joint resolution, and thus to furnish certain materials, of paper and ink, which equal in value nearly half the stipula ted price to be paid for the whole work. No such contract or engagement exists with most other officers, and none such with mere officers. In this case, the law on the one side, and the bond on the other, make it a part of the contract on the one side, that they share tertained lest it should come on the day of the late Pres nish these materials during a limited period, which is advanced these apprehensions were dissipated, and, one of the tests of a contract by Justice Story, that is, though it continued rather cool, this did but favor the Hon. C. Cushing. for two years, or the next Congress, as well as to perform the labor, and provide a fixed capital, necessary to do the work promptly, in types, presses, &c. This capital equals thirty or forty thousand dollars.

Again: on the other side, it is virtually engaged as a consideration for this bond, that they shall have the work for a definite time; that they shall be paid a stipulated price for the work, during that stipulated time. -This makes it exactly, throughout, one of the cases adduced in the Supreme Court, to illustrate what is a contract, in the case of certain officers. Couple these considerations with others, before mentioned in this debate, that these Printers are designated to furnish the materials, and do the duties as a firm, and not as individuals, showing the business character of the case, that they are proposed in this very resolution to be dismissed that they are proposed in this very resolution to be dismissed.

It must not be overlooked that among the most singular that the seventhought best by a majority of the committee, not to submit the list of t they are proposed in this very resolution to be dismissed as a firm, and not Mr. Blair alone—who seems alone to be objectionable—that they cannot resign without our consent, which is the case with no mere officers—that they have given, and the law requires them to give, places of business, even such as are too frequently seen interesting news from England—Excitement respecting bonds, not to do the duties of an officer, but "for the open on the Sabbath, were all closed. Every thing like prompt, accurate, and neat execution of the work." And business seemed to have been forgotten, and all minds the whole undertaking comes as clearly as any case on to be occupied with the purpose of the day. record, within the form, as well as substance, not only of definitions, but of decisions, in respect to contracts. to excess, although the trains were doubled, and a large Sound common sense, and immemorial usage, cannot, in my opinion, justify any other view of the subject. No scholastic subtlety can long bewilder either this body or the community as to the real essence of the transaction. However party feeling may insensibly horseback and in vehicles of every description seemed to weather. warp some of us for a time, and it may all of us—nowever sudden irritation may have provoked and rendered plausible the expression of doubtful opinions—
however any Senator may, in his zeal to serve others
and the public, indulge in elequent indignation at
supposed vice—and however all this, under human
frailty, may make some feel power and forget right,
may make some feel power and forget right,

The foreign news received by the Acadia is of very
deep interest and importance. The latest English
papers are chiefly occupied with the American news
taken out by the Columbia, which steamer arrived
be more numerous than even on the occasion of the late
lauguration. The great point of attraction was the
lauguration. The latest English
papers are chiefly occupied with the American news
smaller debtors make up the whole sum, "very little were tending. The latest English
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smaller debtors make up the whole sum, "very little were tending. The latest English
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smaller debtors make up the whole sum, "very little were tending. The latest English
papers are chiefly occupied with the American news
smaller debtors make up the whole sum, "very little were tending. The latest English
the Independent Treasury repealed; the State Bat
taken out by the Columbia, which is mercantile paper." It follows they are
at Liverpool on the morning of which is mercantile paper.

It is the that this proposition fails. What then will Mr
the latest English
to complete which the serve of the serve warp some of us for a time, and it may all of us-how-ever sudden irritation may have provoked and render-lnauguration. The great point of attraction was the frailty, may make some feel power and forget right, gel's trump. It lay on a bier in the East Room, (an occuwithout any motive existing actually to violate vest-ed rights, yet the scrutiny of free discussion and of time will dispel all delusion. All attacks on private ferings of the most beautiful flowers. The people at large are sensitive to injustice and op-

ciety, composed of those connected with the public

more than in the States, though some of them have, I think, very unfortunately, spoken of paying large or small damages, if they should annul contracts. the proscribed and insulted agent was driven back across the Atlantic in supposed infamy. He at once other individual, to prepare us for the coming crisis. What was the termination of the outrage? A few years after the same printer appeared at the same maintained. court as the representative of thirteen free, independent, and sovereign States. Rumor adds, that, in the same dress, worn when he was vilified, he then and there affixed his name to the treaty of peace, in which there affixed his name to the treaty of peace, in which I same dress, worn when he was vilified, he then and of the District, the Clergy of all denominations, the thirty-four are believed to have perished, principally Judiciary, the Executive officers of the Government, I saccars. The vessel is a complete wreck; and it is his opponents virtually acknowledged the wrongs they had inflicted, and the sacred rights we had claimed. But nearer home, this very body, within the recollection of many of us, and deeply so of myself, a printer sioners, Treasurer, Register, &c., with a numerous co- on the coast. from my native State, when nominated to office, was lumn of clerks in the several departments. Such memoriected, principally, it is apprehended, on the ground of a supposed libel published some years previously.

Signers, Treasurer, Register, &c., with a Such memoriected, when nominated to office, was lumn of clerks in the several departments. Such memoriected, principally, it is apprehended, on the ground bers of both Houses of Congress as are in the city also Great Britain, the London Journal of Commerce, in the attended, and Ex-President Adams in his place. Next by others as to the facts of the case, and that no express malice existed, nor any intentional wrong was designed the Procession consisted of public Societies and Asso- for the preservation of peace. But at present, these

to any one. But the blood was up even in this grave ciations, preceded by their banners, and wearing their three States have special political internal causes why assemblage. Reason was, in some degree, blinded and stifled by honest indignation, at what was considered licentiousness of the press; and, without trial or continuousness or the press; and, without trial or continuousness or the press; and, without trial or continuousness or the press; and trial tri great purity, an untiring industry, and singular clearness of intellect, he was driven from his subordinate office in apparent disgrace. Only one brief year afterwards what did we behold of returning justice and popular indemnity? This same printer is sent here as the representative of a sovereign State, to sit and act by the side of those who had rejected him, and is soon afterwards exalted still further, by his elevation to the muffled drums o

chair of the Chief Magistracy.

One other illustration, and I have done. In the case of John Wilkes, known wherever popuar liberty is known, and the particulars of which need not, therefore, be detailed, his papers were seized by the minions of power, under a general search-warrant, because he had caused to be printed what were considered libels. The community looked to the outrage by such a seizure on him and his papers, and his domestic sanctuary, rather than the individual guilt or innocence. They regarded the oppression, rather than the character, of the intended victim of ministerial usurpation. To evince their indignation at the profligate invasion of his rights, they at once elected him to the House of Commons. From that House he was expelled (or dimissed, as this resolution would term it,) by the pliant supporters of that ministry. This was a se-

cond outrage, not much less flagrant than the first, and the people again returned him there by acclamation. Yea, more—the friends of liberty, of law, and ly. But Chief Justice Marshall, in that the sacred rights of property and domestic exemption was a mere charter, by a Provincial Go-from inquisitorial search-warrants, caused the record vernor, to a few persons, as officers of a literary institution, declared, that "the opinion of the court, after to the present day, and I may venture to predict it
to the present day, and I may venture to predict it mature deliberation, is, that this is a contract, the obli- will continue to stand expunged, till free principles

In referring to this case, do I justify the conduct of Wilkes, in many respects: or do I undertake officially roads; (page 669,) though having officers, and making to decide on any general imputations, cast in debate, on silence preserved during the whole course of the march This seems to me the present Printers? Far from it. or to contracts, relative to their offices," &c., (pages of the purpose. They will ably vindicate them693 and 694.) "When the Legislature makes a conselves, I have no doubt, when notified of any specific of the President of the U. S. and Ex-President Adams, sations like other free citizens in a free country, before reign Ministers, and the mourning household, by the

But Junius justly said of Wilkes, whatever may have been his character it was, in a public view, the prece- a bible and Episcopal prayer-book which lay upon the dent and the principle, and not his character, which was most involved. Like Paine during the Revolution, our fathers looked to his politics, rather than to his including the Revolution of the specific of t dent and the principle, and not his character, which helps to fix their salaries, cannot enter into any con- fidelity; and Mr. Jefferson afterwards generously pro-Wilkes, if he had vices, his very vices pleaded logy by others for an act of oppression. Thus, (Letter 11th :) "But let Mr. Wilkes's character be what it may. regard to the public, even his vices plead for him. The people of England have too much discernment to suffer your Grace to take advantage of the failings of a private character to establish a precedent by which suffer your Grace to take advantage of the failings of a private character to establish a precedent by which the public liberty is affected, and which you may hereafter with equal ease and justification employ to closure. Having reached the Capitol Square, passing hereafter with equal case and justification employ to closure. Having reached the Capitol Square, passing the ruin of the best man in the kingdom." Yes, to on the south side of it, the Procession advanced over the closure. Wilherforce a Port of a Pitt in the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the western gate of the entermined the capitol on its reaching the ca

the fact that that doctrine was repudiated by the Demo-cratic party to which it was directed.

of the Cemelery until it reached the receiving vault, where a space had been kept open by sentries under arms, and where a hollow square being formed, the cof-

went into Executive session. Thursday, March 11, 1841. The resolution to dismiss Blair and Rives being un

der consideration-Mr. BERRIEN resumed the debate, this day, in support of the resolution. The views which he expressed at some length, were those of previous speakers.

After a short but conclusive Speech from Mr. Benton, the vote was taken, and resulted as follows:-

mons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White fill the thoughts. and Woodbridge-26.

So the resolution to dismiss Blair and Rives as Print-

ers of the Senate to the 27th Congress was adopted.
Mr. CLAY of Ky., moved the following order: Ordered, That the official bond taken from Blair and Rives, as Printers of the Senate of the 27th Congress, this city in a body, attended by their officers and the be delivered to them by the Secretary of the Senate. On this Mr. BENTON called the year and nays; which were ordered, and the motion was carried by

precisely similar vote to that on the above question-, navs 18. afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday having been set apart for the solemnities of the Funeral of the late President, some anxiety
ties of the Funeral of the late President, some anxiety
The following gentlemen, as Pall-Bearers, were was felt, in the early part of the morning, as to the weather, for the sky was overcast, and fears were en of the contract on the one side, that they shall fur- tertained lest it should come on to rain: but as the day march of the troops and of the other numerous collect W. B. Lloyd, Esn. tions of persons who formed portions of the Funeral Procession.

At sunrise, the sound of cannon from the several Hon. E. D. White, military stations in the vicinity of the city heralded the G melancholy oceasion which was to assemble the citizens of the District and its neighborhood, and minute guns were fired during the morning. In entire consonance with those mournful sounds was the aspect of The buildings on each side of the entire length of the

The railroad cars approaching the city were crowded neral Procession.

The military portion of it, constituting the Funeral man from wrong, and to do justice to the aggrieved, however late.

In closing, allow me to invite you, before you vote for the present resolution, to look at a few cases of the operations of such a feeling and principle in man, and especially in relation to this formidable class in secret. mac Dragoons from Georgetown, there were present the Eagle Artillerists, Eutaw Infantry, Invincibles, In-In our provincial weakness of colonies, a practical printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled power of an English Parliament. Though faithful to his arduous trust, he was stigmatised by the reckless Wedderburnes of that day as a libeller, and guilty of various other high crimes and misdemeanors, which it is not necassary here to repeat. The petitions he presented were trampled in the dust—the prayers of his constituents rejected with scorn—and the proscribed and insulted agent was driven back.

In our provincial weakness of colonies, a practical printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer, once as their agent, stood before the assembled printer agents the lanking system as the Carling for Mr. Patton's letter, they have a their agent the lanking system as the client, they are added the name against the Banking system as the client, they have attempted to avoid all party appeals. We have attempted to avoid all party appeals of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form a part of the provincial printer and the section of the lanking system as the client, they are added the making system as the client, they are added to a point of the line of the lanking system as the client, they are added to a point of the lanking system as the the proscribed and insulted agent was driven back mounted officers of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Vo-doubt is entertained but that their destination is a visit institution. lunteers. Seldom has there been exhibited within a to America. A letter received here (Sheerness) this devoted all his energies to the cause, and did more, space so limited so many distinguished military men; the perhaps, by his pen, tongue, and the press, than any sight of whose well-known figures led back our thoughts to many a bloody field and many an ensanguined sea, our position in China is now talked about as if it were A few on which the national honor has been well and nobly

including the President of the U. S. and the Heads of Departments, the ex-members of the late Cabinet now though every measure was taken to effect that desirain the city, the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Commisfollowed Officers and Soldiers who had served under

Propriate ensigns.

The music was excellent; several fine bands playing

tear to fall, was
THE FUNERAL CAR containing the body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to the body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to discover reasonation to discover reasonation to the body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to discover reasonation to discover reasonation to discover reasonation to the body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to the body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to the body of the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to the deceased President. It taking their ingenuity to discover reasonation to the deceased President. on which was a raised dais, the whole covered with black velvet. From the cornice of the platform fell a black velvet curtain outside of the wheels to within a few inches of the ground. From the corners of the car black crape festoon was formed on all sides, looped in the centre by a funeral wreath. On the coffin lay the Sword of Justice and the Sword of State, sur mounted by the scroll of the Constitution, bound to gether by a funeral wreath formed of the yew and the cypress. The Car was drawn by six white horses, having at the head of each a colored groom, dressed in white, with white turban and sash, and supported by pall-bearers in black. The effect was very fine contrast of this slowly-moving body of white and black, so opposite to the strong colors of the military around it, struck the eye even from the greatest dis-

The entire Procession occupied two full miles in length, and was marshalled on its way by officers on horseback carrying white batons with black tassels. The utmost order prevailed throughout; and, considering the very great concourse of people collected, the

was very impressive. Before the body was removed from the Presidential of the President of the U. S. and Ex-President Adams, the members of the late and present Cabinets, the Foreign Ministers, and the mourning household, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley. The Reverend gentleman declined the law of the land. The convention will sit for two burg, Lynchburg, &c., &c. The following are the making any address upon the occasion, but pointing to late President had declared to him (Mr. Hawley) per-sonally his full belief in the truth of the Christian Reli-ed by the persons present. gion, and his purpose, had not disease intervened to

the Procession, having received into its ranks the Funeral Car and the Family Mourners who followed the remains of their relative to the tomb, moved along Pennilla and America. These greatest excitement at Paris. first moments of exultation after some party victory.
Yes, it is the principle in which lurk the poison and the peril. And the great unknown, with indignant the peril. And the great unknown, with indignant the peril. Sand Hill.

The Denjamin Franklin.

The Denjamin Fran

Mr. MANGUM read various extracts from the Globe of the same period, maintaining doctrines directly the reverse of those contended for by the Intelligencer.

Mr. WALKER called the attention of the Senate to Mr. WALKER called the attention of the Senate to of the Cemetery until it reached the receiving vault, On the motion of Mr. PRESTON, the Senate then fin was lowered into the vault. A signal being given to the treops outside, the battalion of Light Artillery, who were placed on an adjoining eminence, fired a samilitary bodies in line, who commenced firing from the them. left to the right, and continued the salute till it had

thrice gone up the whole line. The Procession then resumed its march, and return ed by the same route to the city, where the troops were dismissed, and the citizens retired to their several abodes. By five o'clock, nothing remained but empty Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berstreets and the emblems of mourning upon the houses. rien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Moorehead, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simths and the embients of mouring upon the decise, and the still deeper gloom which oppressed the general mind with renewed power after all was over, and the sense of the public bereavement alone was left to

It is highly creditable to the present Heads of De-artments by whom the funeral of the late President Mays-Messrs Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, partments by whom the funeral of the late President partments by whom the Ex-Members of the Cabinet of Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mac-Roberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury and Wright were individually and particularly invited to attend, and all did attend, the Funeral of Gen. Harrison.

That no honor might be wanting which it was pos sible to pay to the memory of the deceased patriot President, the Legislature of the State of Maryland, being in session, adjourning for the purpose, came to symbols of their authority, and joined in the Funeral

The Senate then went into Executive session, and ed the feeling of that great State on this melancholy

Major Camp, John Carter, Esq., Th. Crittenden, Esq., Mr. Graham, N. C. Gen. Robert Hanna. M. Durald, Esq., Anderson Miller, Esc Dr. Perrine, A. W. Lyon, Esq., Hon, J. D. Duty, D. G. Gansey, Esq., Major Russell, Ala. R. Smith, Esq.,

It must not be overlooked that among the most sin-

FOREIGN.

of the Vourball Station - General European news, &c. The Acadia sailed from Liverpool on the 19th

The foreign news received by the Acadia is of very

was manifest. WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND .- We find liabilities can be met." gress itself, or either house would, in their more retired, elevated and cautious post acts and hence, extends and hence are the following statements in all the London journals:—

| WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—We find handless can be necessarily at work are understook to the following statements in all the London journals:—

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| Warlike Preparation of the following statements in all the London journals:—
| Warlike Preparation of the following statements in all the London journals:—
| Warlike Preparation for North America—two of which are the 19th and Tyler, who, in his character of representative, in a ginia, meets with the strong condemnation of a state letters from the first argue in Park that Lad private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord motion to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs Granville officially announced to M. Guizot that the of the old United States Bank, gave the following opi-

a secondary consideration." The civic part of the procession was not less striking to London, was totally lost near Azyla, not far from feared that no part of her valuable cargo can be saved, ble object, as well as to afford the necessary protection

Next course of some remarks, says:

"Of all nations in the world, France, the U.S., and Gen. Harrison in the late war. Another division of England, have at all times, the most substantial reasons respective badges—among whom we noticed the Society of Odd-Fellows, very richly attired, the Washing- that could befall them. From war, France has to dread Lyceums, and, to close all, the different Fire Compathis country in war, discontented Ireland, and Chartnies of the District, in their showy and picturesque uni- ism in Britain, become ripe for revolt. Yet France and forms of cloaks, hats, and accourrements, and with ap- the U. S. court, and England is likely to be forced into war.

"In England, the people wish for peace, simply bemournful airs, giving place, from time to time, to the muffled drums of the military, beating slow marches.

But the object of chief interest, and one which, as it sent we say not with what cause, and believe thempassed, hushed every other sound, and caused many a selves obliged to measure swords with Europe; but the self-governed citizens of the United States are actually taxing their ingenuity to discover reasons how to com-

The London Spectator issued prior to the sailing of the Acadia, makes horrid war upon the Report of Mr. Pickens. We copy, however, from the Spectator the

following sensible remarks: "Every thing seems to conspire to aggravate ill feel ings and to neutralize better dispositions. Which is Lord Palmerston doing? Rumor says that he has sent out peremptory demands for Mr. McLeod's discharge, and orders for ships of the line to back these demands on the American coast. To what end has that been done? on what ground? in what fashion? Has Lord Palmerston consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, and made quite sure that the U. S. can be called upon to giveup Mr. McLeod, before he has made appearance before the tribunals, on a charge which, being formally, however groundlessly, made, must be legally dis-posed of: Has Lord Paimerston chosen the proper time and mode of urging the demand to secure success. The most reasonable demand may be so put as to make timpossible to accede; the country would be glad to know how Lord Palmerston has managed."

The Parliamentary intelligence is not of sufficient importance to require any synopsis of it at this time .- sylvania and New York-the Cities of the several Lord Stanley has postponed the second reading of his

14th inst. Their object is to devise plans for the restoration of Frost, Williams and Jones, for the release of weeks, and each delegate is to be paid £3 a week; the expenses to be defrayed by a weekly subscription of

FRANCE

prevent it to have united himself to the Church on the succeeding Sabbath.

On the firing of the signal gun at the appointed hour, the Preserving hours are principally occupied with articles upon the renewed difficulties growing out of the Eastern Question, and the probability of a war between These troubles produce the

or a fair, or to erect a turnpike, bank or bridge, there cloquence, added: "The laws of England shall not presenting arms, and the officers saluting it in milestrance, have still later news from the East, she having left of their affairs: or a fair, or to erect a turnpike, bank or bridge, there is no pretence to say the grants of them are not within the Constitution," (page 699.) That is, there is no in the Constitution," (page 699.) That is, there is no in the Constitution, and wisdom, in the administration of the interval of the inte of any one of them, the inheritance would be revoked.

It is stated, that Mehemet Ali absolutely rejected two of them, declaring, at the same time, that he looked to England, on whose good faith he always relied, the following resolutions: lute, which was immediately followed by the several to save him from the danger and disgrace involved in

Commodore Napier remained at Alexandria in hopes of assisting to bring the renewed dispute to an amicable termination.

The plague was increasing at Alexandria, where the

small pox was becoming very destructive.

CHINA.

The report of Admiral Elliott's resignation from ill health is confirmed, and he had arrived at Singapore on the 17th December, and left that port on the 20th following whereby Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer takes the command of the squadron.



rectors have been called upon to resign, and it is high time they did so. The report of the committee is little better than a detail of a part of the misdeeds of these with these with the second and th those who have been entrusted with the Bank, and the Bank to the Independent Treasury, we know the

a. the assets.

The committee may rest assured that the public will be satisfied with no such sophistry as this. The com- thirty or thirty-five, or, perhaps, fifty years mittee go on to say, as follows: ["In regard to these two lines, therefore, the commit-

ult , \$21,000,000 consist? It appears from the report, \$960,000 1,040,000 That 48 individuals owe 1.250,000 a 29 1,314,000 \$5,564,000

gel's trump. It lay on a bier in the East Room, (an occupation how different from its wont!) and ladies were admitted all the morning, who heaped upon the coffin of drivers of the next heavitful flowers. The North heapt of the next was mannested in every quarter, desperate speculators, who exist only in a state of false to learn how affairs stood in this country when the confidence, and they must have their credit kept up by stituents at least ought to be apprised of his concealment, in order that they may continue to prey when the confidence, and they must have their credit kept up by stituents at least ought to be apprised of his concealment, in order that they may continue to prey when the confidence, and they must have their credit kept up by stituents at least ought to be apprised of his concealment, in order that they may continue to prey upon the industrious and frugal. The public will not submit to this. The list must be published to the world, derstood by the whole District. The Northern tion.

The Northern tion.

The Northern tion.

We are happy to observe, however, that the papers that iniquity may rest upon the right shoulders, and the course is wrapt in so much mystery, and three cy; and one of the sages of '75 is depicted as holding up to the world's abborrence various encroachments, and other lawless of the enclosure in front were closed, save when and, among them, a broken charter, and other lawless of the Carriages of the Foreign Ministers, Members of the set of ministerial power. Reactions will come. The same and among them, a broken charter, and other lawless the carriages of the Foreign Ministers, Members of the saling decidedly favorable, and indicating detail of carelessness, extravagance, extertion, dishort detail of carelessness extravagance, extertion details externed to the externed to th 000 is entirely sunk, the only wonder is, that any of the

And yet there are men who are anxious to establish who opposed the Inspection law, of a certain so to America. A letter received here (Sheerness) this morning, states, that "at Plymouth and Portsmouth the utmost activity prevails in the naval department, and our position in China is now talked about as if it were of their country—and the Whigs are boasting, that "CONNECTICET ELECTION."

And yet there are men who are anxious to establish who opposed the inspection law, of a certain and opposed the inspection law, of a certain law, of a ce

inconsistency could go no further. All yet has not been told about this Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. "All the officers and clerks of the L. Smith, John H. Brockway and T. C. O-bor Bank were sworn to secresy-and one of the speakers moved, as he said, at the instance of one of the clerks, Districts-their majority in the other House is ! that the obligation of the oath be raised by the meeting When the Republicans once carried Connected (a very silly request,) and that they would then di-vulge much more than had yet been told. Of course the desired resolution was passed, contining, however, now? Why, if it even were consistent in any the developments to be made to the committee of in- positions, it would say, and truly, that Connects vestigation and the directors of the Bank. Resolutions were offered, denouncing Biddle by name as everything | Federalism. that was vile, and when read was received by the meeting with the most deafening applause-several of his Archibald Stuart is the Republican associates were spoken of in the same strain. In the Congressional District of Franklin, Bedford, terms not unfrequently called into use. The matter the old Virginia faith. ended by authorising the officers of the Bank and the believes "that a majority of the people of the committee of investigation to institute enquiry, con- are State Rights' Republicans-If

sult counsel, and, if need be, institute suits. The adjourned Meeting of Stockholders on Thurs- differs from them fundamentally and totally day last, came to the Resolutions, To reduce, through the agency of the Legislature, the capital to fourteen writes from Patrick, that "Isaac Adams is in nillions, and to have the loans to the State and the for the House of Delegates, and will be elected sums paid to the State reduced to the ratio established the prediction." Another Correspondent also or other Banks.

mode of voting by proxy.

To protect by special security the Circulation, Depo-

sites, and Post Notes of the Bank. To confine its banking operations to Philadelphia, Ke, &c.—The Stockholders adjourned over till 1st is the fruit of an unholy ambition. Tuesday in May.

passed by the Legislature. His protest is an admira-ble paper. It is stated to be acceptable to gentlemen of both parties—and it is said that the bill itself would not burg Republican says) will the State Rights have been generally acquiesced in by the Banks of cans, who constitute as we believe a decided m Pennsylvania

Who are the Spoils men?-The Boston Post states as Coles, to be turned out of Congress by a a fact, that Mr. Lincoln, the new collector of that port, avows himself the advocate of an unconstitu had received in the course of three or four days 830 personal applications, besides a bushel of written petiions, for only about fifty offices in his gift. A similar indecent rush had been made upon the new Postmaster candidate in this county-Col. Fitzpatrick has of Philadelphia.

Tributes of Respect to General Harrison. The public prints are teeming with the manifesta-tions of sympathy and respect for the deceased Pre-Our paper could not contain the hundredth of what has been, and will be done upon this melancholy occasion. The Legislatures of Maryland, Penn-States, North and South of us, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Boston, the interior Towns Several Chartist meetings have been held in various in all directions, are pouring forth their feelings, and towns, but they were thinly attended. A grand convention of Chartists is to be held in London on the cessions—by minute guns tellings, and probells-by eloquent addresses, or by affecting resolutions. In Virginia, public meetings are holding in our Towns.

> A Tribute to the Memory of the lute President. "At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, convened at Trinity Church on Thursday, the 5th inst., General Wm. Lambert, Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and G. W. Munford appointed Secretary. "On motion of Mr. B. W. Leigh, the following pre

proceedings in our own City :

amble and resolution was unanimously adopted:
"The citizens of Richmond assembled in general meeting, on occasion of the lamented death of WIL-LIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the stop the mad career of proscription and re-United States, all hearts uniting in the desire to pay opinions' sake) which the present Cabinet at merited honors to the memory of the chosen Chief Ma-Baron Mouniers read the report of the commission ed public services; and their sorrow for the awful dis-

Gro. W. Musronn, Ser'y. The Common Council of the City of Richard passed on Saturday last, after an appropriate pre-

the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, therefore, That we respectfully recomm
fellow-citizens, to set apart Friday, the leth day of
month, as a day of mourning, and that the Reversed of
denominations of this place be requested to incidently
ofclock, A. M., in their respective places of worship, syservices as they may deem appropriate to the solemn
2. Resolved, That we also recommend to our clock
that day, to suspend all ordinary business from the z
A. M., until 2, P. M.

3. Resolved, That the President of the Common caquested to transmit a copy of the foregoing premals

quested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble tions to the respective Mayors of the Eurough at Town of Petersburg.

We have given the very full and graphic ac-General Harrison's Funeral at Washington, f National Intelligencer. The final destination remains most probably awaits the wishes and of his distressed family. One rumor is, that the be brought to his native seat of Berkely, in this s another, that they will be carried to North Bend Messrs. Garland and Gilmer

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 8th inst. disthe position of these two politicians, and claims for Garland the votes of the Whigs in the Albemarle trict. The whole article is curious and amusing. we confine ourselves to the following extract, defines Mr. Garland's position, in relation to the symbols of their authority, and joined in the Funeral Procession.

From the Legislature of Pennsylvania, too, also in session, a joint committee of both Houses arrived in this city on Wednesday morning, and truly represent ed the feeling of that great State on this melancholy occasion.

There is something touching and morally beautiful in the merging of all party distinctions, in the above instances, in the feeling of respect due to the memory of the honored dead.

The following gentlemen, as Pall-Beares, were designated to represent the several States and Territories which are attached to their names at the Funeral of the late President:

R. Catts, Edn, for Maine.

R. M. St. C. Clarke, Edn, M. St. C. Catte, Edn, M. St. C pendent Treasury and the National Bank:

Ind. perusal of it leaves the impression that not more than not always the case; and that he preferred the one tenth part has been told. The committee expend in consequence of his constitutional objection a great deal of talk about the sums taken by the offia great deal of talk about the sums taken by the offi-cers, but conceal the condition of the large portion of Treasury was less objectionable, even in the eyes It may be proper here to remark, that it has been thought best by Conservatives-1st. It is not unconstitutional. ed in its place a Treasury Agency. In the sec place, a Bank of the United States is incorporate would be great, if not insuperable difficulty, in p an end to its charter-whereas, a Treasury system awar with America—More pacific tone of the English
Press—Renewed difficulties in Turkey, Egypt, and
Syria—Warlike Preparations in England—Great fire
counts]

an end to its charter—whereas, a Treasury system
be modified, or terminated, whenever it should be
small proportion consists of regular mercantile disfair experiment. In the third place, the immedia
peal of the Independent Treasury will pave the w which beset him? The Independent Treasury pealed by the assistance of his vote-then, tempt will be made to establish a State Bank Ag-Suppose, in consequence of the discredited cond those Institutions, and the steady opposition Whigs, to what they were wont to call the Pet Ba tem that this proposition fails. What then will Mr No wonder, the

> The (N. York) "Catskill Recorder" vindical Compromises of the Constitution and the Reg Virginia against the aggressions of the Governor

So infatuated are the Whig members of the Legislature, that when a resolution was subm

or position in China is now talked about as it it were secondary consideration."

Mr. Tyler himself is prepared to sanction such an institution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. The very spirit of stitution, and will sign the bill. 5500. Six Whigs are elected to Congress, viz Trumbull, Wm. W. Boardman, T. W. Whigs succeeded in at least 17 out of 21 S. R. Whig sneered at our success, and said, it was a proof that we were Federalists. What will still the land of steady habits-true to her first

tain Mr. Goggin, who, if we understand his

Patrick county .- A Correspondent of the sai or other Banks.

To change the name of the Bank. To restrict the of Patrick on the 4th Thursday of this month. Captain Vincent Witcher (erst one of the me mined advocates of State Rights, professedly a anti-National Bank man) has come out in his s Halifax Courthouse in favor of a National Ban willing to sacrifice his former principles, for Governor Porter has vetoed the Bank Bill lately Congress. The Whigs claim the sacrifice for the people of Halifax, Campbell and Pittsylva fer so firm a supporter of their principles as tional Bank-the most objectionable and da measure of the Federal party?"

Nelson County .- William Faber, Esq., is th luntarily retired from the field. "Mr. Faber Charlottesville Jeffersonian) though a go unexceptionable character, is yet a Federalis Old School, and it remains to be seen wheth ple of Nelson will prefer him to that genuin hearted Republican, Dr. Ligon.

Fanquier county.—A Democratic Meeting on the 3d (Col. Wm. R. Smith in the Chair. A. Klipstine Secretary) - which nominated W and Dr. Wm. Thompson as candidates for the As the Warrenton Jeffersonian saye, Dr. Ti conduct, "as a soldier and patriot, gave him so a stand with all parties, that upon the close of he was elected a member of the Legislature twice, and then retired to private life, carry him the esteem of his friends, and the person of no one."-The Meeting recommend Col of Loudoun as the Republican candidate for (
P. S. The Wheeling Argus of last Friday to cheering anticipations from Brooke, Marsha Monongalia and Preston. It counts with a dence on the election of Jefferson T. Maria

Extract of a letter from the Upper Country. "With John Tyler at the helm, what course and policy of his administration: W cuting so relentlessly? Are we not now sal